

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

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1907 SEPTEMBER 1907

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N. M. 7th. P. Q. 14th. F. M. 21st. L. Q. 28th.

PAST AND PRESENT

AS IT COMES TO US FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE EARTH.

Telegraphic Information Gathered by the Few for the Enlightenment of the Many.

McKinley Memorial Dedication.
Thousands of persons from many parts of the country will gather in Canton, Ohio, next Monday to again honor the memory of the late President William McKinley. On that day the splendid and imposing memorial built by contributions from hundreds of thousands of persons in this and other countries and erected under the direction of the McKinley Memorial Association, will be dedicated. The President of the United States will be the principal speaker of the occasion and other distinguished men will make addresses. The ceremonies at the tomb will be preceded by an imposing parade made up of military bodies and civic organizations. Conspicuous in the parade will be the survivors of the Twenty-third, McKinley's regiment in the Civil war. The body of the martyred president and the body of the late Mrs. McKinley have been taken to the memorial from the vault in Westland cemetery, where the body of the president has rested and been guarded by soldiers of the United States army for six years.

Says Turner Igo Murdered Goebel.
Turner Igo, of Farmers, Rowan County, Kentucky, is charged with the killing of Governor William Goebel, of Kentucky, in an affidavit filed by Mrs. Lulu Clark at Indianapolis, Ind., on April 11. She is a cousin named Gertrude King, who lived at Mayville at the time of Goebel's murder. King was at that time keeping company with John Sanford, of Covington, Ky. Upon the day of the Goebel murder the two girls went to Frankfort, Ky. They started to enter the State House by the rear entrance and when on the steps a shot was fired. At the same time the two girls were standing just inside the door when they recognized as Sanford. In a minute a second man came running out of the building dressed like a mountaineer and carrying a rifle. He ran to Sanford and said: "I got the man." The man was recognized by the affiant as her friend, Turner Igo, of Farmers, Rowan County, Kentucky.

Shoe Factory Workers on Strike.
A dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., says that a conservative estimate places the number of shoe factory workers as a result of the general strike instituted by the shoe factory workers at 25,000. Letters were sent to the management of each of the eighteen shoe manufacturers affected announcing the demands of the strikers and offering to meet their former employers for the purpose of effecting a settlement. The demands comprise a nine-hour work day throughout the shop, the rate of pay to remain on the basis of the ten-hour work day. The officers of the companies operating the eighteen factories at a recent meeting decided not to accede to any demands made by the strikers. A committee of the strikers has been organized and a committee should be appointed to conduct the employers' side of the controversy.

Murder Suspect Arrested.
The police at Chicago have arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. Lillian White Grant, the teacher who was found strangled to death, a white woman whose name they have so far refused to divulge. She is locked in a cell and closely guarded. The search for Richard E. Williams, a colored man, is being continued to know something of the death of Mrs. Grant is being made energetically, but so far no trace of him has been found.

Two Killed in Wreck.
No. 1 Orleans-Louisville Illinois Central passenger train No. 104, bound for Louisville, jumped the track on a short curve one mile south of Fulton, Ky. Two men were killed and two fatally hurt.

Pettibone to Be Tried in October.
The trial of George Pettibone, charged with conspiracy to kill ex-Governor Steuneger of Idaho, has been set for October 15 at Boise.

Big Railroad Man Passes Away.
Samuel Sloan, ex-president of the Lackawanna railroad, one of the great factors of finance before the days of Morgan and Harriman, died Sunday in his summer home on the Hudson. He was 83 years old.

Dying of Cholera in Russia.
Up to the present 4,512 cases of cholera have been reported in the affected districts of Russia. Of this number 2,320 were fatal.

South Dakota Bank Looted.
Three bandits broke into the First State bank at Leola, S. D., wrecked the safe, and escaped with \$1,200. The robbers were seen by the watchman, but he can give no description.

Moors' Camp Destroyed.
The allied Franco-Spanish army made a sudden and successful move on Tadmert, Morocco, where the Moors were massed in force. The camp of the latter was destroyed by the bombardment and the enemy was put to flight, leaving many dead on the field. The French lost one man killed and six men wounded.

Telegrapher's Blunder Causes Wreck.
Twenty-five persons were killed and many were hurt in the wreck of an excursion train on the Boston and Maine Railroad near Canaan, N. H., the result of a blunder by a telegraph operator.

MARINE WRECKS ARE FEW.

Not a Disastrous One Has Occurred On Great Lakes in 1907

Marine men on the Great Lakes are this season congratulating themselves and hoping that the remarkable record, with regard to wrecks, will continue to the end of the season. But at the same time they quietly whisper, one to the other, "Beware the idea of November," for Nov. 28 has not yet arrived. Upon that fateful Nov. 28, 1905, the most extensive and costly series of wrecks in the history of marine navigation in the world occurred on Lake Superior, when nineteen great freighters, nearly all modern steel craft owned by the United States Steel Corporation, were wrecked, causing the loss of numerous lives and in cash a loss of \$5,375,000, \$4,025,000 of which was on hulls, and the remainder on cargoes. It is with a shudder that marine men recall the late disasters of Sept. 1, Oct. 20 and Nov. 28, 1905. In three storms upon those dates 114 persons were lost out of a total of 126. The loss of life on the lakes in one season is better understood when the following records are given: In 1895 the list of lost on the lakes was 66; in 1897, 88; in 1898, 95; in 1899, 100; in 1900, 110; in 1901, 122; in 1902, 140; in 1903, 94; in 1904, 49; and then came the unprecedented total of 215 lives lost, the following season, of which number 190 were drowned or killed in storms. Marine men are hoping for the best this season, as thus far there has not been a serious loss on the lakes. Not a vessel of importance on the great lakes has this season been lost. During the last season the fatal season of 1905 a total of seventy-nine vessels went out of existence. In view of the immense amount of salvage, which goes down with every wrecked vessel, it is regarded as strange that there is only a percentage of wrecked vessels that are even touched by wreckers. In case of the tremendous loss of nineteen modern steel freighters on Lake Superior, in 1905, all but the Lafayette and Madison were overhauled for salvage during the following season.

\$9,000,000 GRAPT SCANDAL.

Pennsylvania Politicians and Contractors Must Face Trial.
Warrants have been issued for the arrest of John H. Sanderson, George P. Payne, Charles E. Weaver and H. H. Cassel, contractors; Joseph M. Huston, architect; former Auditor General Snyder and State Treasurer Mathews on charges of conspiracy to defraud the State in the \$9,000,000 scandal involving the construction and equipment of the State capital in Harrisburg, Pa. Each of the defendants will be required to furnish a bond of \$50,000. Warrants were issued for the arrest of each of the defendants in connection with the capital scandal. This includes all the persons mentioned in the investigation commission report except ex-State Treasurer Harris, ex-Auditor General Hardenborough and two others.

NEW HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

Greater Damage Can Be Done by Latest Discovery.
The Navy Department has adopted a new high explosive for use as a bursting charge for armor piercing shells. The basis of the new explosive is a new stand to be placed in the armor. This is one of the developments in the test conducted under the special ordnance board, which has been giving its attention during the last two years to powder, projectiles, fuses and other ordnance material. The tests held at Indian Head proving grounds showed that the new explosive effected damage beyond that accomplished by other explosives. It is described as closely resembling the Japanese "shimose" and is one of the most important events in many years under the Navy Department.

JAPAN TAKES UNCLAIMED ISLE.

Asserts that Pratas, Which She Seized, Was 'No Man's Land.'
According to advice from Tokyo, Japan claims the right to occupy Pratas island, which was recently taken possession of on behalf of Japan, on the ground that it lies between the 20th and 21st parallels it is no man's land. A Japanese paper, just received, says: "When Japan took possession of Pratas she extended her dominion to the 21st parallel of latitude, and when America took possession of the Philippines she extended her dominion to the 20th parallel of latitude. The space between the 20th and the 21st parallels becomes a no man's land and the island of Pratas is in north latitude 20 degrees and 45 minutes."

ESKIMOS ARE SUFFERING.

Failure of Fisheries on Northern Labrador Coast Causes Hardship.
Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the well-known missionary, who for the last month has been cruising on the mission yacht Stratheona along the northern Labrador coast, reports much suffering among the Eskimo settlements of that district because of the failure of the fisheries during the recent season. The district was fairly successful, except in the North, but the visiting fleet of several hundred vessels, most of them from Newfoundland, met misfortune. Among the vessels which visited the coast this summer was a German warship, which supplied the Moravian missionaries.

Leap Into River and Drown.

Pedestrian who was overloaded large in river when he was crossing the Allegheny River began to sink, six workmen employed on the United States Government dam at Aspinwall, Pa., jumped into the river and were drowned. With the exception of Frank Herman all the men were Italians.

Defeat Minneapolis Charter.

The new charter proposition, which was before the Minneapolis voters for the third time, was voted down almost overwhelmingly. The vote was light, about 1,500 more votes being cast against the measure than for it. Labor's vote was in opposition.

100 Perish in Japanese Ship.

A Japanese steamer, the Tafo Maru, has been burned three miles off Ching Kiang, on the right bank of the Yangtze River, forty-five miles from Nanjing, China. It is reported that 100 lives were lost.

Forty Japs Are Killed.

Forty of the crew were killed or injured on board the Japanese battleship Kashima by the explosion of a twelve-inch shell within the shield after target practice near Kure.

Bolter Bursts; One Dead, One Hurt.

The engine of passenger train No. 5, west bound, on the Rock Island railroad, blew up at Calhan, Colo., killing engineer John D. Hartman and seriously injuring Fireman A. E. Chisholm.

Eagle Carries off a Child.

One of the pair of giant bald eagles that nest in a dead chestnut tree on Wauchuk mountain, near Caldwell, N. J., carried a 3-year-old Gladys Vreeland to the top of a tall hemlock tree and dropped her into its branches, according to the story told by her father, John Milton Vreeland.

Eight-Hour Law Knocked Out.

The new law providing an eight-hour day for telegraphers was defeated by a non-unanimous vote of the Circuit Court of Cass County, Mo. The court ruled that the law is class legislation.

WINS HIS LONG FIGHT

JOHN DIETZ VICTOR OVER LUMBER COMPANY.

Wisconsin Farmer Comes to Terms After Antagonistic Conflict with Federal and State Authorities—Two-Cent Fare Law Is Invalid.

The famous Dietz dam dispute has been settled, and the millions of feet of logs that have been held up by the intrepid defendant of Cameron dam on the Thorapple river, near Winter, Wis., will be moved at once. The trouble arose out of a dispute as to the title to a tract of land covering the Cameron dam of the Thorapple river. Both the Chipewaga and Boom Companies and John Dietz claimed title to the land, and Dietz defended the property against all comers. Three different sheriffs failed to capture Dietz, who has gained national fame for his bold act in defying the authorities. The settlement was made between Mr. Dietz's brother and W. L. Moses of Chipewaga Falls. The latter took the contract to move the logs that have been tied up for two years down the river to the Chipewaga and Boom Companies' sawmill at Chipewaga Falls for a consideration of \$30,000. It is claimed that of this sum he gave Dietz \$15,000 for permission to drive the logs through Dietz's dam on the Thorapple river.

SALVADOR NAVY DESERTS.

Officers, Cook and Crew Who Took Steamer to Acapulco Return.
Officers, cook and crew of the steam schooner President, which sailed from San Francisco two months ago to the navy of the Salvadoran government, have returned on the City of Para, having abandoned the President at the wharf in Acapulco, Salvador. As Chief Engineer George H. Lindsey walked from the President along the wharf at Acapulco to the City of Para he defied the soldiers of President Figueroa to interfere with them, waving as a sign of his immunity his international certificate as a seaman. There was trouble aboard the President before she sailed from San Francisco, and when Lindsey delivered the President at Acapulco he was ready to resign. With him was the whole crew. Lindsey says the Salvadorans tried to get his men drunk, but failed. Lindsey promised to meet the governor at Acapulco, but he and his party went on board the City of Para and sailed for home.

HOLDS 2-CENT FARE LAW CRIME.

Pennsylvania Judge, in Knocking Out, Uses Strong Language.
The 2-cent fare law enacted at the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature was adjudged invalid, unconstitutional and void in its application to the Susquehanna River and Western Railway Company, which carried passengers and freight, in an opinion delivered at Bloomfield by Judge Shull of the Perry County Court. The law, he declared in his decree, is a caprice of a Legislature, many of its members, without rhyme or reason, facts or figures, information or reputation, failed to perform the act in the name of "Reform," and that "we might say of reform as said by Mrs. Rand of Liberty on the days of the French revolution: 'Oh, Liberty, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name.'"

ELEVEN KILLED IN MINE.

Cage Containing 18 Men Falls 600 Feet in Negamie, Mich.
A cage containing eighteen miners plunged 600 feet down the shaft of the Negamie mine at St. Ignace, Mich., on Sunday morning. Eleven of the men in the cage were killed, and the others were injured so badly that their death is expected. The cage was being lowered at the time it fell from the hoisting drum. The safety catches on the cage failed to work, and the cage plunged downward. The dead and injured men were found huddled in a mass at the bottom of the shaft. The officials of the mine cannot account for the accident.

Carrie Nation Sent to Jail.

Mrs. Carrie Nation refused to promise not to talk or write on the street in the future, in the police court at Washington, D. C., and was sent to the workhouse for seventy-five days in default of payment of a \$25 fine. She was arrested for disorderly conduct because she addressed a crowd in front of the Post Office Department on the evil effects of cigarette smoking and refused to stop.

Leaves His Bible Class.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will cease to be the leader of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York Oct. 1. He has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Increasing demands of business and fear of a recurrence of ill health are the reasons given by him in a letter to the class.

Thirty Drown in Japan Flood.

Thirty persons were drowned and 100 houses burned in the Kowakabi mine, near Kotaru, Japan, at first started in the mining works and while attempts were being made to save the mine the water reservoir was broken, flooding part of the village. Many women and children were among the victims.

Strange Miscarriage of Justice.

William Evans has been found innocent of the charge of burglary on which he was convicted in Anderson county, Cal., thirteen years ago and sentenced to life imprisonment. He will be released from San Quentin penitentiary soon. The man who prosecuted him admitted that he was innocent of his death.

Judge Criticizes Dry Law.

In refusing the application of Attorney General Jackson for a rehearing of the alcohol cases decided last week Judge Gilchrist of the Circuit Court in Leavenworth, Kan., severely criticized the prohibition law. He referred to the law as "hostile and venomous to persons who do not agree with it."

Robbers Get Chicago Money.

Forty thousand dollars, mainly in large bills, is now declared to have been secured by the robbers who held up the Great Northern train near Bedford, Mass., Sept. 12. This money is reported to have been shipped by the Commercial Bank of Chicago to the Old National bank of Spokane.

Chicago Charter Defeated.

The new charter was defeated two to one at the polls in Chicago, the total vote being 121,479 votes against the measure and 50,581 for its adoption. Only one-half the registered vote turned out.

Leaves Millions to Orphans.

Thomas R. Patton, treasurer of the grand lodge of the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, who died recently, left his entire estate, valued between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, to the grand lodge for the education and support of male orphans of master Masons.

Trains Meet in Big Crash.

Crashing into a slow freight, a west-bound fast mail train on the New York Central was derailed near Utica, N. Y. The wreck is serious, but only the engineer, John Eberle, was injured. The crash aroused all the country round.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1402—English defeated the Scots at Homeldon Hill.

1504—Columbus took final leave of the New World and sailed for Spain.

1609—Henry Hudson discovered the river which bears his name.

1640—Lord Stirling, to whom James I. gave a large section of what is now the United States and Canada, died in London.

1645—Covenants defeated Montrose at Philiphaugh.

1742—Faneuil Hall completed and presented to the town of Boston.

1759—Wolfe landed troops at Quebec.

1775—Gen. Washington began to commission war vessels.

1788—Benjamin Franklin sent to France as minister plenipotentiary.

1781—Gen. Washington arrived at Williamsburg and assumed command.

1782—Congress accepted the offer of Virginia's western lands.

1786—Connecticut decided western land to Congress.

1788—Congress made New York the capital of the United States.

1789—Alexander Hamilton became Secretary of the Treasury....Henry Knox of Massachusetts became Secretary of War.

1803—Lord William Downs appointed chief justice of Ireland.

1814—Battle of Plattsburgh, N. Y....British made an unsuccessful attack on Baltimore....British abandoned their expedition against Baltimore.

1829—Treaty of Adrianople, ending war between Russia and Turkey.

1841—Walter Forward of Pennsylvania became Secretary of the United States Treasury.

1846—First Mississippi rifleman, under command of Company 1, Jefferson Davis, charged the Mexicans at Fort Tercero.

1847—American army under Gen. Scott marched into the Mexican capital....Many lives lost in hurricane off Newfoundland.

1850—Jenny Lind first appeared on an American stage at Castle Garden, N. Y....Mont Cenis tunnel opened....Virginia became Secretary of the Interior.

1858—Steamship Aurora, Southampton to New York, burned at sea; 471 lives lost.

1861—President Lincoln revoked Gen. Fremont's military orders.

1862—Governors of fourteen States met at Altoona, Pa., and approved of emancipation as a war measure....Gen. McClellan appointed to command the defense of Washington.

1864—Sherman entered Atlanta, ending the Civil war....Gen. Sherman ordered all civilians to leave Atlanta.

1868—National Prohibition party organized at a convention in Chicago.

1871—Henry Irving first appeared in "Fanchette" at the London Lyceum....Mont Cenis tunnel opened....Alabama claims against England decided in favor of the United States.

1873—Alabama claims against England decided in favor of the United States.

1880—Canadian Pacific railway telegraph line opened for business.

1893—Gov. William McKinley of Ohio opened his campaign for re-election with a speech at Chicago.

1894—Hitchcock, Minn., Minnesota towns swept by forest fires.

1898—British forces defeated the Derivishes at Omdurman....Admiral Cervera and other captured Spanish officers sailed for Spain.

1906—Emperor of China issued an edict promising constitutional government.

New Life-Restoring Apparatus.

E. C. Hall, writing in the August Technical World Magazine, asserts that Prof. George P. of South Norfolk, Va., is able to restore life to apparently dead animals, his treatment being based upon the well-known method of forcing oxygen into the lungs of the patient. He has devised an artificial respirator, modeled in all respects after nature. It embraces two small cylinders, each having an inlet and an outlet, with which plungers work simultaneously, and from which tubes are conducted to the nostrils or mouth of the patient. One cylinder is supplied with oxygen, and the outlet of the other discharges directly into the atmosphere. The plungers are worked by hand and timed according to normal respiration. Thus in one movement normal gases from the lungs are drawn into one cylinder, while the next movement forces oxygen into the lungs. The device has been patented and will soon be upon the market.

Why American Marriages Fail.

An American failing fault with American wives and complaining of the failure of American marriages. This time it is Anna A. Rogers in the Atlantic Monthly, who says that "the excessive codding of young women," and their devotion to physical culture and sports, has evolved a hybrid feminine who is a cross between a magnified, rather unmanly boy and a spoiled, exacting creature who sincerely loves herself alone. Thus, explains this sociologist, "a selfish, uncharitable companionship" has grown up between the sexes which after marriage is found to be "a cause for tears or tears." One contributory cause, she says, is the existence of 2,921 courts empowered to grant divorces.

From Far and Near.

A thousand dock laborers are on strike at Galveston, Texas, and traffic on the Southern Pacific is tied up.

Miss Helen Williams of Allegheny, Pa., was killed and four other persons were injured in an automobile accident in Pittsburgh.

William A. Culp, aged 24, awaiting trial for an act of indecency, was committed to jail at the county jail at Pittsburgh by hanging himself, using his suspenders as a rope.

Dr. Longstaffe, who is maintaining a campaign against the sale of opium, has reached the summit of Trisul, 28,400 feet. This is the record for the Himalayas.

More persons crossed the Atlantic ocean this side during the first six months of the present year than during any other similar period. There were 31,000 steamer passengers in that time.

The latest figures available, those for June, show that the gross earnings of railroads operating over 50,000 miles amounted in that month to \$82,036,530, the gain over June, 1906, being \$9,700,423, or 15.4 per cent.

Where the trouble is physical, such as failure of an organ, indigestion, congestion of the liver and so on, strong, firm, natural music will give best results, according to Dr. Laitson, editor of Health Culture. For this class of treatment the key of C major is particularly recommended.

Germany's war in southern Africa has cost \$50,000,000, which has been spent overcoming the resistance of one or two African tribes. Eighty thousand commissioned officers numbered 229; rank and file, 1,167; total, 1,428. Among the colonial troops 10 officers and 195 men perished.

Taylor's Warrant Suspended.

In the Circuit Court at Lexington, Ky., Judge Stout ordered the suspension of the warrant issued against former Gov. W. S. Taylor, now a fugitive in Indiana, who is charged with complicity in the murder of William Goebel, in order that Taylor may come to Kentucky to testify in behalf of Caleb Powers, soon to be tried for the fourth time for the Goebel murder.

William J. Bryan, in a speech at Oklahoma City, in reply to Secretary Taft, advised the people of the territory to accept the proposed constitution and not rely on promises of a new enabling act.

AT PANAMA.

Work Progressing on the Big Dam and other Main Features.
The work on the locks and dams at Panama has taken such shape that it is now possible to see something of their form. It is believed that the actual masonry work can be commenced at the Gatun locks within eight months. Four steam shovels are now digging out the sites for the locks, and construction can be begun after the excavation for the top lock of the flight is completed. Two steam shovels are preparing the site for the erection of the spillway works of the Gatun dam. Railroad trestles are being erected across the line that will mark the inside and outside boundaries of the big dam, and from one of these dirt trains are now dumping dirt upon the site of the dam.

Preparatory to the installation of pipeline dredges, by which more rapid work on the dam will be possible, the Charges River has been diverted from its main channel and dammed. The pipeline dredges should be installed by January 1, when the work at Gatun will be as actively in progress as that at Culebra. Suitable sand and rock for the big masonry locks have been located, and what is equally interesting to the engineers, material for the manufacture of all the necessary cement has been located on the Isthmus. It is hoped, however, that cement can be secured for such a price in the United States as to make it more advisable to procure the needed supply there instead of manufacturing it on the Isthmus.

The general features, designs and details of the Gatun and other locks have been worked out, together with the general type and number of lock gates to be used. The survey of all the country to be converted into the great Gatun lake has been completed and finished reports show that the area will be 171 square miles.

Cost of Living in 1906.

A summary of the report just sent to the printer by the United States Bureau of Labor, of which Charles P. Neill is the head, covering the year 1906, shows that the prices of food were generally higher during every month of that year than in the corresponding month of 1905. The index number was 48.10 in 1906, higher than the average for the year 1906, and the year as a whole showed a higher average than any since 1890, the period covered by the bureau's investigations.

The increase last year was applied unequally to twenty-five of the thirty articles showing the greatest advance in price, evaporated apples, pork, bacon, ham, fish, mutton and butter. The retail prices of food were 22.9 per cent higher than in the previous year.

The report deals also with the question of wages for manual workers, and gives figures showing that the advance in wages per hour was 4.9 per cent in 1906. This advance was 1.4-10ths per cent higher than the average for the year 1906, and the year as a whole showed a higher average than any since 1890, the period covered by the bureau's investigations.

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